



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

Vision

“Laws that facilitate transformation and development of Uganda”

Mission Statement

“To reform and update the laws in line with the social, cultural and economic needs and values of the people of Uganda.”

Core values of the Commission

Professionalism

Accountability

Team work

Integrity

Slogan

“Law reform for transformation and sustainable development”

Your Ref.
Our Ref. ADM/92/150/01

Date 06th MAY 2022

The Hon. the Attorney General,
The Attorney General Chambers,
Bauman House,
Kampala

SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UGANDA LAW REFORM COMMISSION, 2021, TO THE PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

On behalf of the members of the Uganda Law Reform Commission, I am pleased to present the Commission's Annual Report for the year 2020.

This Report has been prepared in accordance with Article 248(2) of the Constitution and Section 29 of the Uganda Law Reform Commission Act, Cap. 25.

The Commission remains indebted to the Hon. Attorney General for his ready support and guidance throughout the reporting period.



Dr. Pamela Tibihikirra-Kalyegira
CHAIRPERSON

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Uganda Law Reform Commission for the year 2021. This Annual report is prepared in accordance with Article 248 (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and Section 29 of the Uganda Law Reform Commission Act, Cap. 25.

This report presents brief information about the Commission's achievements and challenges faced in the execution of its mandate. It covers current projects being implemented and plans for the next year. The achievements registered by the Commission during the year comprise of studies undertaken to review and reform selected laws, transcription of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda into Braille to cater for those who are visually impaired and translation of the same into several local languages to enhance awareness of the law and access to justice.

I wish to thank the Hon. Attorney General for appointing a substantive Secretary of the Commission and his continued support and guidance.

I also extend our gratitude to the Hon. Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the Parliament of Uganda, the Judiciary and all Justice, Law and Order Services (JLOS) Institutions for the continued support and guidance provided to the Commission.

Similarly, appreciation is extended to all stakeholders without whom the work of the Commission would not be possible. I thank my colleagues, Commissioners, and staff of the Commission for their dedication and contribution to all the achievements.

Finally, I wish to thank the Government of Uganda for the funding provided to the Commission and all the Ministries, Departments and Agencies for their support and participation in the work of the Commission when consulted. We look forward to continued engagement in the coming year.



Dr. Pamela Tibihikirra-Kalyegira
CHAIRPERSON



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CHAIRPERSON



Dr. Pamela Tibihikirra-Kalyegira
CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION



**Hon. Justice (Rtd.) Billy
Kainamura**



**Dr. Josephine N.
Kiggundu**



Mrs. Olive Zaale Otete



**Dr. Anthony C. K.
Kakooza**



Mrs. Monica Emiru Enyou

List of Acronyms

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AML	Anti Money Laundering Act
EAC	East African Community
FIA	Financial Intelligence Authority
FY	Financial Year
IGG	Inspector General of Government
IJS	Informal Justice Systems
MDAS	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
NGOs	Non – Governmental Organisation
ODPP	Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
TJM	Traditional Justice Manual
ULLJ	Uganda Living Law Journal
ULS	Uganda Law Society

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Commission acknowledges the support of various stakeholders towards completion of different projects and conveys its heartfelt appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Uganda for the support, both technical and financial, towards the efforts of executing her mandate. In the same vein, appreciation is extended to the following institutions that have worked to support the Commission during the reporting year:



- (a) Office of the President
- (b) The Parliament of Uganda and its various Committees;
- (c) The Judiciary;
- (d) Office of the Attorney General;
- (e) Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (First Parliamentary Counsel);
- (f) Ministry of Public Service;
- (g) Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;
- (h) Ministry of Local Government;
- (i) Bank of Uganda;
- (j) Governance and Security Program Secretariat;
- (k) Commonwealth Association of Law Reform Agencies;
- (l) Uganda Law Society;
- (m) Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA); and
- (n) Association of Law Reform Agencies of Eastern and Southern Africa (ALRAESA)
- (o) Members of various taskforces and working groups;

Appreciation also goes to the Commissioners and staff of the Commission for their commitment to achieving the Commission's mandate despite the various challenges including those brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Jackie Akuno

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jackie Akuno', with a small dot at the end. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Secretary

CHAPTER ONE

THE COMMISSION AND HOW IT DOES ITS WORK

1.0 Introduction

The Uganda Law Reform Commission (the Commission) is established under Article 248 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and operationalised by the Uganda Law Reform Commission Act, Cap. 25 (the Act). The Commission is required under Article 248 (2) of the Constitution to submit annual reports to Parliament. Sections 29 and 30 (b) of the Uganda Law Reform Commission Act requires the Commission to make an annual report of its proceedings to the Attorney General who in turn shall lay it before Parliament.

This report covers the period from 1st January to 31st December 2021. It presents the various milestones within the reporting period, financial performance, planned projects and activities and also highlights challenges met by the Commission.

1.2 Functions of the Commission

The mandate of the Commission is to study and keep under constant review the Acts and all other laws comprising the laws of Uganda with a view to making recommendations for their systematic improvement, development, modernisation and reform. In discharging its mandate, the Commission is in particular charged with: —

- (a) the elimination of anomalies in the law, the repeal of obsolete and unnecessary laws;
- (b) the simplification and translation of the law;
- (c) the reflection in the laws of Uganda, the customs, values and norms of the society in Uganda as well as concepts and principles which are consistent with the United Nations Charter and the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights and other international instruments to which Uganda is a party;
- (d) the development of new areas in the law by making laws responsive to the changing needs of Ugandan society;
- (e) the adoption of new and more effective methods or both for the administration of the law and dispensation of justice; and
- (f) the integration and unification of the laws of Uganda.

1.3 Powers of the Commission

In discharging its functions under Section 11 of the Act, the Commission has powers:

- (a) to receive, review and consider any proposals for reform of the law, which may be referred to it by any person or authority;
- (b) to prepare and submit to the Attorney General, for approval, programmes for the study and examination of any branch of the law with a view to making recommendations for its improvement, modernisation, and reform;
- (c) to undertake, with the approval of the Attorney General, the formulation of drafts in form of bills or other instruments for consideration by the Government and Parliament;
- (d) to initiate and carry out, or with approval of the Attorney General, direct the initiation and research necessary for improvement and modernisation of the law;
- (e) to provide, at the instance of the Government, to Government ministries, departments and other authorities concerned, advice, information and proposals for reform or amendment of any branch of the law;
- (f) to encourage and promote public participation in the process of law making and educate and sensitise the public on lawmaking through seminars, publications and the mass media;
- (g) to appoint or empanel committees, in consultation with the Attorney General, from among members of the Commission, or from among persons outside the Commission, to study and make recommendations to the Commission on any aspect of the law referred to the committees by the Commission.

1.4 Structure of the Commission

1.4.1 Composition of the Commission

The Commission comprises the Chairperson and six commissioners appointed by the President on the advice of the Attorney General. The duties of the commissioners are to formulate policies; oversee, approve and monitor strategy; oversee implementation of operational plans including annual work plans and budgets; provide guardianship of Commission values; monitor the integrity of financial reporting; oversee risk management and legal compliance; quality assurance; oversee stakeholder communications; and ensure value for money. **A list of the Commissioners is Annexed I.**

1.4.2 Secretariat

The Commission is supported by a Secretariat. It is headed by a Secretary who is also the Accounting Officer. The Secretariat comprises staff who implement the plans and programs of the Commission. The Secretary and staff are appointed by the Attorney General on the recommendation of the Appointments Board of the Commission. A list of the members of staff is Annexed II.

The Secretariat is structured into three departments namely; Law Reform, Law Revision and Finance and Administration. The departments of Law Reform and Law Revision are each headed by a commissioner. The Finance and Administration department is headed by an Undersecretary.

a) The Law Reform Department

The department is charged with:

- (i) carrying out research and making recommendations for law reform;
- (ii) initiating proposals for new laws to respond to changing needs of society in Uganda;
- (iii) undertaking dissemination programs on proposed or enacted laws;
- (iv) educating, sensitising and promoting public participation in the law-making process; and
- (v) providing legal support to other MDAs (including provision of advisory opinions, research and preparation of regulatory impact assessment reports *etc.*).

b) The Law Revision Department

The department is responsible for:

- (i) updating the laws of Uganda through the law revision process;
- (ii) simplification of laws;
- (iii) translation of laws;
- (iv) consolidation of laws; and
- (v) harmonisation and approximation of laws.

c) The Finance and Administration Department

The department is responsible for providing support services to facilitate the work of the Commission. The department has responsibility for human resource management, financial management, planning, administration, publication and reporting.

1.5 How the Commission does its work

The work of the Commission is derived from references given by the Attorney General, Government ministries, agencies or departments, civil society, the private sector or members of the public. The Commission may also on its own volition, initiate projects for law reform, depending on the needs of society, particularly as reflected in the National Development Plan. In undertaking its processes, the Commission relies on consultations with relevant stakeholders.

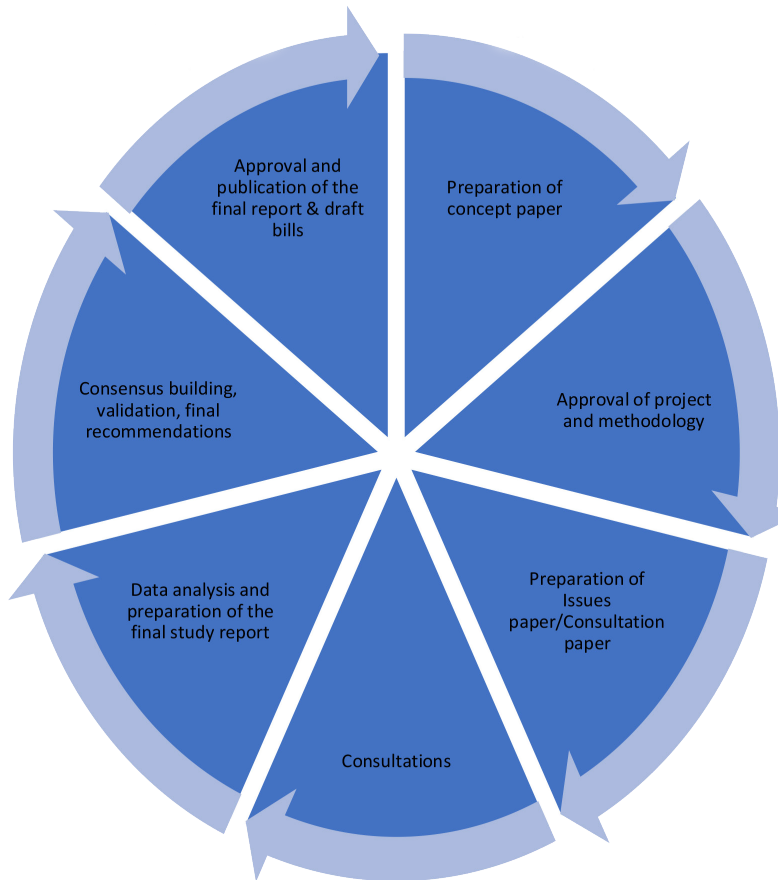
1.5.1 The process of law reform

The law reform process is based on careful and thorough research. The Commission appreciates the importance of ensuring that its proposals for reform are grounded in reality.

The process of law reform starts with preparation of a concept paper and issues or consultation paper to guide the process. The concept paper explores the scope of the project, methodology to be adopted and identifies the key issues/ gaps in the existing law or area of the law. The issues or consultation paper provides a preliminary look at the issues surrounding the inquiry, the law in its current state and gaps, if any, and sets out provisional proposals for reform. These documents are intended to manage stakeholder expectations about the reform objectives, scope and terms of reference of a study.

Consultations are at the heart of any law reform process. During the law reform process, the Commission carries out consultations with relevant stakeholders on the subject matter under review. Consultations involve sending out issues' papers for comments, meetings, seminars and workshops. Responses received are analysed and considered by the Commission for preparation of a final report with recommendations and in some cases legislative proposals.

The flow diagram below summarises the different processes for undertaking a law reform study:—



1.5.2 The process of law revision

The process of law revision includes reviewing the Statute Book of the principal laws of Uganda (Acts) and the subsidiary laws made under them to ascertain the status of each law at a particular time.

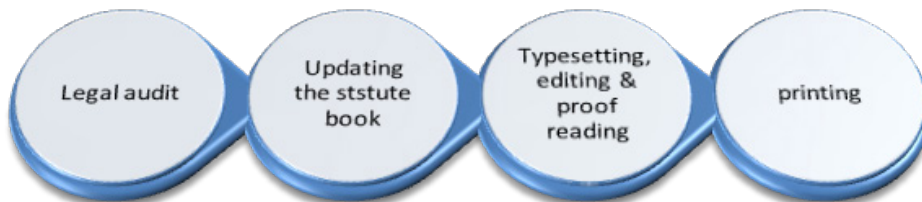
This is followed by the revision exercise which involves incorporating amendments into parent or amended laws, removing expressly repealed laws or provisions, spent laws and recommending for repeal of redundant and obsolete laws.

This is followed by renumbering sections and subdivisions. When the law has been updated, sections and subdivisions of Acts are renumbered. Cross references to provisions of other laws are checked to ensure accuracy.

After renumbering sections, the updated laws are individually assigned Chapters and arranged according to the subject matter under different titles and chronologically arranged in volumes.

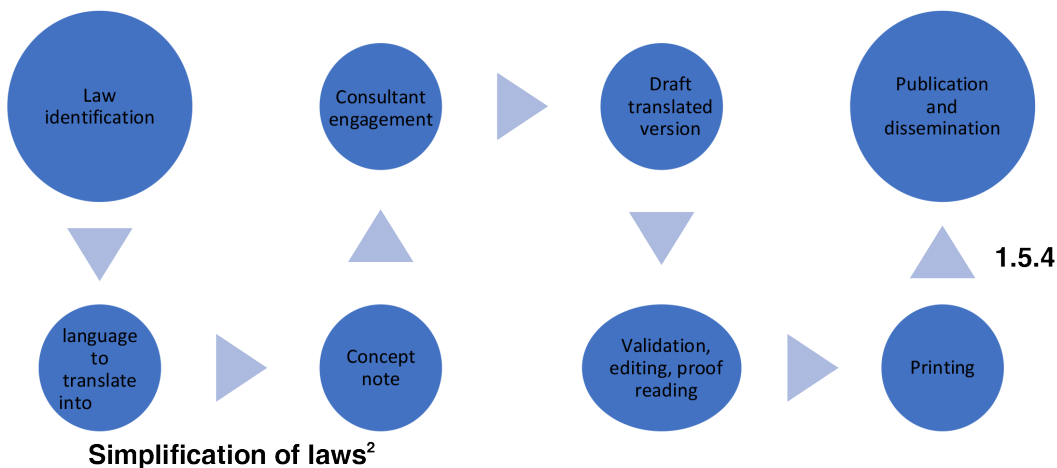
When the processes above are complete, the text of the law is typeset, edited and proof read to ensure accuracy. After editing and proofreading, the updated laws are approved and authorised for printing by the Attorney General.

The figure below summarises the different processes for undertaking revision of laws:–



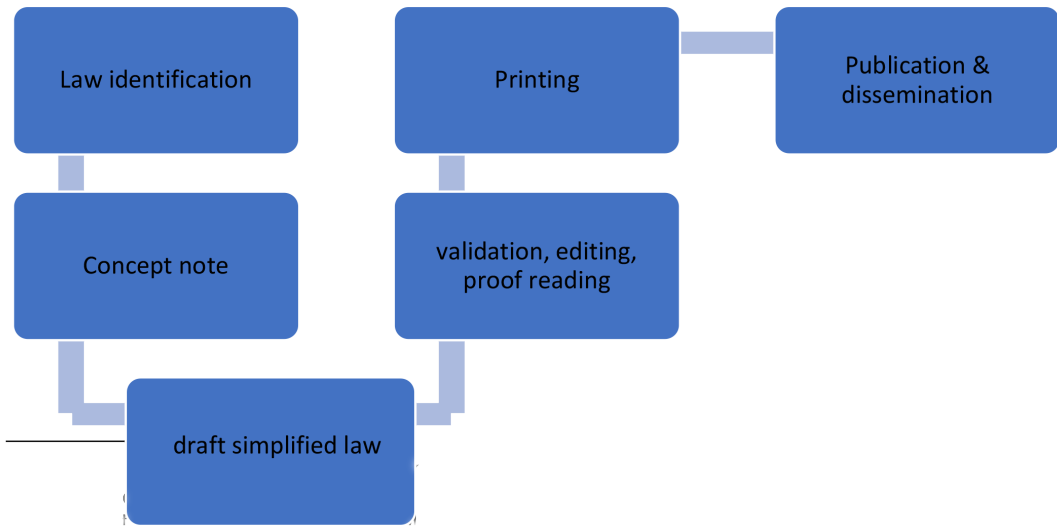
1.5.3 Translation of the Constitution and other laws

Translation involves the following: identification of the law to be translated and the language; preparation of a concept note; procurement of a consultant; preparation of a draft; validation; editing and proof reading by an independent editor; printing; publication and dissemination.



1.5.4 Simplification of laws ¹

Simplification involves the following: identification of the law to be simplified; preparation of a concept note; procurement of a consultant (where necessary); preparation of a draft; validation; editing and proof reading by an independent editor; printing; publication and dissemination.



¹ The laws simplified by the Commission include the following: Domestic Violence Act, No.3 of 2010, Prevention of Female Genital Mutilation Act, No.5 of 2010, Land Act, Cap 227, Contracts Act, Local Government Act, East African Customs Management Act, Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act, 2012 (abridged), Mortgage Act, Land Act, and Insolvency Act.

CHAPTER TWO: MILESTONES

2.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the milestones of the Commission during the year 2021. Despite the challenges posed by Covid-19 pandemic, the Commission undertook studies and made recommendations for reform of selected laws, revised a number of laws, simplified and translated laws, published various study reports and prepared many others for publication.

a) **Transcription of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 into Braille**

The Commission transcribed the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 into Braille as provided for under Article 4 of the Constitution where the State has a duty to promote public awareness of the Constitution in order to promote awareness of its provisions among all categories including the visually impaired people.

Some of the key provisions of the Constitution that informed the project include Principle XXIX (g) of the National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy which imposes a duty on every citizen to acquaint himself or herself with the provisions of the Constitution, Article 1(1) requires people to exercise their sovereignty in accordance with the Constitution, Article 2 (1) provides for the supremacy of the Constitution, Article 21 (1) provides for equality of all persons before and under the law, Article 21 (2) protects disabled people, who include the visually impaired, from discrimination, Article 32 imposes a duty on the State to take affirmative action in favour of the marginalised groups and Article 35 which gives persons with disabilities a right to respect and human dignity and imposes a duty on the State and society to take appropriate measures to ensure that they realise their full mental and physical potential.

To realise the above constitutional provisions, Government through the Uganda Law Reform Commission transcribed the Constitution into Braille in order to enable visually impaired persons to read and understand the provisions of the Constitution to facilitate realisation of their full mental and physical potential.

In the period under review, the Commission printed 350 copies of the transcribed Constitution. These copies will be distributed to the targeted group in the next year.



Chair person handing over copies of the Constitution transcribed into Braille to the Minister of State for Gender, Labour and Social Development (Disability Affairs) - Hon. Hellen Asamo

b) The Compendium of Electoral laws

The Commission prepared a Compendium of electoral laws. The Compendium incorporates amendments made to the Constitution and Acts of Parliament relating to elections in Uganda as at 31st December 2020. These Acts include:

- (i) the Local Governments Act, Cap 243;
- (ii) the Presidential Elections Act, Cap.142;
- (iii) the Parliamentary Elections Act, 2005, Act No. 17 of 2005;
- (iv) the Electoral Commission Act, Cap. 140;
- (v) the Political Parties and other Organisations Act, 2005, Act No. 18 of 2005.

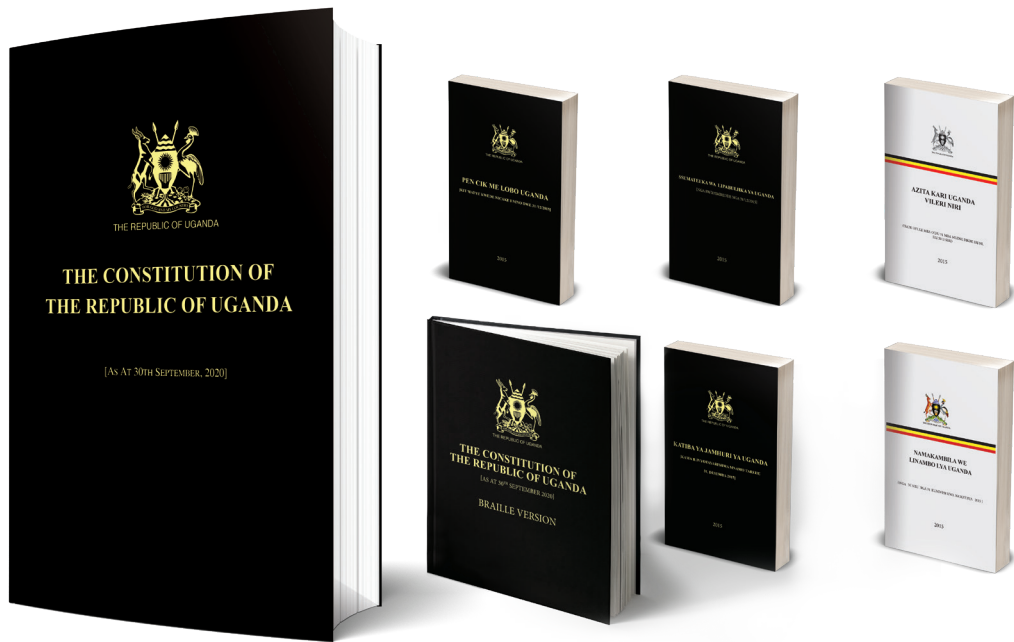
The purpose of the Compendium is to consolidate electoral laws and facilitate ease of reference for stakeholders. The Compendium of Electoral Laws is intended to provide courts, advocates and litigants with a quick reference to laws especially during consideration of electoral petitions.



The former Attorney General, Hon. William Byaruhanga signs a copy of the Compendium of Electoral Laws during its launch in February 2021.

b) Translation of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 into Lugwere, Aringa-ti and Madi-ti

The Commission translated the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda into Lugwere, Aringa-ti and Madi-ti languages. The translation is intended to enable Lugwere, Aringa-ti and Madi-ti speaking communities to better appreciate and understand the provisions of the Constitution. The translation was undertaken in accordance with Article 4 of the Constitution which imposes a duty on the State to translate the Constitution into local languages and disseminate it widely. It is hoped that the translated version of the Constitution will enhance access to law and justice and promote the rule of law.



Translated versions of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995

c) Revision of principal laws enacted from 2016 to 2020

The Commission revised all the laws of Uganda that were enacted by Parliament from 2016 to 2020. The revision exercise was necessitated by the extension of the cutoff off date of the Edition from 2015 to 2020. The laws have been incorporated in the draft of the Seventh Revised Edition of the Laws of Uganda that is soon to be published.

d) Translation of the Local Council Courts Act, 2006 into five languages

The Commission translated the Local Council Courts Act, 2006 into five (5) languages, that is, Kupsabiny, Kumam, Lunyala, Lutwa and Madi-ti. The objective of translation of the Act is to promote public awareness, enhance usability of the Local Council Courts Act and improve access to justice.

f) Index of the Laws of Uganda

The Index of the Laws of Uganda provides a status of all the laws of Uganda as at 30th December, 2020. It has been prepared by the Commission in a bid to provide a quick guide to the status of the laws of Uganda.

The Index is divided into two parts and an annexure. Part 1 contains the Constitution of Uganda and the subsidiary legislation made under it. Part 2 contains principal laws (Acts of Parliament) and subsidiary legislation (Statutory Instruments, Legal Notices, Practice Directions, Ordinances and Byelaws) made under the listed laws. The annexure contains a list of principal laws passed between 2001 to 2021.

The principal laws are listed in alphabetical order, with all amendments made to and subsidiary legislation made under them. Where subsidiary legislation amends the principal law, the subsidiary legislation is listed under the amendments of the principal law and also under the list of subsidiary legislation.

In addition, where a principal law has been repealed, the repealing law is listed below it. Where the subsidiary legislation made under a repealed law is revoked before the repeal of the parent Act, it is listed under the repealed law (parent Act) for reference. However, where the subsidiary legislation was saved by the repealing law or under the Interpretation Act, the subsidiary legislation is listed below the repealing law.

Where subsidiary legislation has had full effect or served the purpose for which it was enacted, an asterisk has been inserted against that subsidiary legislation.

It is hoped that the Index of laws will ease reference to the Laws of Uganda and promote the rule of law in Uganda.

g) Cumulative Supplement to the Laws of Uganda as at 30th December, 2020

The Uganda Law Reform Commission prepared a Cumulative Supplement to the laws of Uganda. The main purpose/objective of the Cumulative Supplement is to provide the reader/user of the Statute Book with the most comprehensive and up-to-date information on the current status of all the laws of Uganda as at 30th December, 2020.

The Cumulative Supplement contains all the laws of Uganda together with their respective amendments and all the statutory instruments that have been made under them. It also provides a list of various laws that have been repealed and all the statutory instruments that have been revoked or spent.

h) The Uganda Living Law Journal

The Uganda Living Law Journal (ULLJ) is an annual publication of the Uganda Law Reform Commission. The Journal seeks to create public awareness on

contemporary legal issues and to highlight efforts towards promotion of access to justice in Uganda through publication of legal and socio - legal articles and leading judgments on topical issues. In the reporting period, the Commission published Vol. 9 No. 2 of 2020 with articles on the right to health in Uganda and protection of victims of revenge pornography.

i) Reprints

The Commission prepared reprints of the following laws:—

- (a) the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995;
- (b) the Local Governments Act, Cap. 243;
- (c) the Presidential Elections Act, Cap.142;
- (d) Parliamentary Elections Act, 2005, Act No. 17 of 2005;
- (e) Electoral Commission Act, Cap. 140;
- (f) Political Parties and other Organisations Act, 2005, Act No. 18 of 2005; and
- (g) Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, Act No. 1 of 2003.

e) Review of legislation on externalisation of labour.

Uganda has over the years seen an increase in the number of citizens seeking employment abroad, especially to the Middle East. Due to the economic benefits associated with externalisation of labour, countries, especially those characterised by stagnant economic growth, excess labour and high levels of unemployment have had to position themselves to maximise benefits from externalisation of its labour force.

Migrant workers from Uganda to the Middle East as of 2020 was estimated at about 84,000 individuals who send home approximately 600 million US dollars, accounting for about 50 percent of total inward remittances to Uganda. To facilitate the processes of externalisation of labour, the government of Uganda has through enactment of various laws tried to control, manage and encourage temporary migration and institutionalise externalisation of labour.

Despite these enactments and controls, externalisation of labour has seen many challenges especially those affecting the employees. There are reports of labour exploitation, sexual exploitation, human trafficking, death and other evils. For example, in 2016, forty eight Ugandans working abroad committed suicide abroad. The deaths were attributed to poor working environment, harassment and exploitation.

In 2021, the Commission commenced a study to review and reform legislation relating to externalisation of labour with a view to explore the effectiveness of the existing legislative framework and address any gaps and challenges in their implementation.

During the year, a desk review of the laws relating to externalisation of labour and other literature was undertaken, technical working group meetings were held to consider the issues and a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) was prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD). The Commission is compiling a report of the study.

**f) Review of laws that regulate the construction industry-
The Architects Registration Act, Cap. 269 and the Engineers
Registration Act, Cap. 271**

The Commission with the support of the Governance and Security Programme (GPS) under the Access to Justice Sub Programme undertook review of legislation that regulates the construction industry. The overall objective of the review was to identify the gaps in the existing legal framework and make recommendations for their reform.

The study reviewed the Architects Registration Act, Cap. 269 and the Engineers Registration Act, Cap. 27 with a view of addressing the gaps, implementation challenges and any inefficiency in regulating the construction industry that arise as a result of the existing laws.

During the reporting period, the Commission reviewed the existing legal framework and existing literature on the construction industry, prepared a consultation paper, conducted consultations with key stakeholders and prepared a draft study report containing recommendations of the study for further consultations and validation.

g) Review of the Weights and Measures Act, Cap. 103

Weights and measures are a core element in the trade in goods. Standards in weights and measures ensure transparency in trade and builds confidence that the business market is transparent and accountable. The Uganda Weights and Measures Act, Cap. 103 which was enacted in 1965 does not reflect modern trends in regulation of metrology. Metrology is the science of measurement.

A modern metrology regulatory framework, with a sound metrology infrastructure is helpful for regulation of calibration, verification, measurement standards and enforcement. A metrology regulatory framework which applies international

standards and regulations can enhance the competitiveness of Uganda's exports.

During the year, the Commission commenced a study to reviewed the Weights and Measures Act. The review was aimed at considering the law and internationally acceptable principles of metrology. A law that conforms to international standards and principles has the potential to improve Uganda's competitiveness and build confidence among consumers that the market is fair and accurate and protects credibility of measurements.

In the reporting period, the Commission reviewed the legal framework on metrology in Uganda and other relevant literature. metrology. An issues paper detailing the issues for reform was prepared and stakeholder consultations undertaken to get consensus on the issues for reform.

h) Creating awareness about the law (advocacy and simplification)

The Commission exercised its mandate to create awareness of the law through advocacy and simplification of laws. Simplification was undertaken through preparation of guidelines and user manuals for selected laws and meetings and workshops with selected key stakeholders and duty bearers. .

In the reporting period, the Commission developed a draft user guide on the Employment Act: Rights and responsibilities in employment and zero drafts of user guides on the Traffic and Road Safety Act.

(i) Simplification of the Traffic and Road Safety Act, 1998, Cap 361

The Traffic and Road Safety Act, 1998, was enacted to regulate transport, road safety management, vehicle registration and ownership, road use and traffic control in Uganda. In 2020, the Traffic and Road Safety Act, 1998 was amended by Act. No. 6 of 2020.

The amendment introduced new provisions and repealed others. More specifically, the amendment introduced enhanced fines and penalties for contravention of the Act. In view of this amendment, the Commission found it necessary to prepare simplified user guides to the Act.

The simplified user guides to the Traffic and Road Safety Act are intended to:

- (a) provide guidance to users, the public and implementers about the rules governing motor vehicle road use, traffic control and road safety;
- (b) enhance compliance with the law among users;

- (c) enhance enforcement of the law among implementers and duty bearers; and
- (d) create awareness about the legal requirements for rules governing traffic control and road safety.

During the year, the Commission prepared the following simplified user guides:

- (i) a guide to public service transport licensing and use;
- (ii) a guide to motor vehicle use and control of traffic; and
- (iii) a guide to motor vehicle registration and ownership.

The guides are not a replacement of the law but rather provide basic information on the Traffic and Road Safety Act.

(ii) A Guide to the Computer Misuse Act, No.2 of 2011

The Computer Misuse Act, No. 2 of 2011 was enacted to make provision for the safety and security of electronic transactions and information systems; to prevent unlawful access, abuse or misuse of information systems including computers and to make provision for securing the conduct of electronic transactions in a trustworthy electronic environment and to provide for other related matters.

Uganda has put in place legal and technical measures to fight against cyber-crime, the measures in place however need other interventions to ensure their better implementation. It is critical to empower law enforcement agencies with relevant information on the law to facilitate them to investigate and prosecute cyber-crime effectively. It is against this background, that during the reporting period, the Commission prepared the computer misuse guide in form of a *Handbook for Investigators, Prosecutors, Advocates and Judicial Officers*.

The purpose of this Guide is to provide guidance notes to the Computer Misuse Act as well as elaborate on the processes for investigators, prosecutors and courts in the adjudication of cyber-crime. The guide seeks to provide a basic understanding of the law, procedure and terminology pertaining to cybercrime.

During the reporting period, the Commission prepared the draft handbook and held stakeholder engagements in form of meetings and workshops to validate the handbook. The draft handbook was prepared for publication.

(iii) Employment Act User Guide

The Employment Act, No. 6 of 2006 was enacted to revise and consolidate the laws governing individual employment relationships, and to provide for

other connected matters. The Act provides for the regulation of the relationship between the employer and employee which are crucial to economic development. The provisions in the Act are drafted in a legalistic language which is complex and not easily understood by the majority of the citizens including workers.

During the year, the Commission prepared a simplified user guide to the Employment Act. The simplified user guide is intended to communicate to the users, basic information on the legal requirements for entering into an employer-employee relationship, to create awareness about the rights and duties of employees and employers and to popularise the redress mechanisms for complaints and disputes arising from the employer-employee relationship.



Chairperson and participants at a technical working group with participants developing the Employment Act user Guide: Rights and duties in employment.

i) Advocacy for the Anti Money Laundering Act, 2003 (as amended)

The Anti Money Laundering Act, 2013 was enacted to prohibit and prevent money laundering, to establish the Financial Intelligence Authority and Board; to combat money laundering activities; to impose certain duties on institutions and other persons, businesses and professions who might be used for money laundering purposes; to make orders in relation to proceeds of crime and properties of offenders; to provide for international cooperation in investigations, prosecution and other legal processes of prohibiting and preventing money laundering; to designate money laundering as an extraditable offence; and to provide for other related matters.

In 2017, following an evaluation done by the World Bank to assess Uganda's regulatory framework on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism and recommendations by the Financial Action Task Force made in 2012, the Anti money laundering Act, 2013 was amended.

The Anti Money Laundering Act, 2013 specifically designates certain businesses and professionals to be accountable persons for purposes of reporting money laundering activities. These include legal professionals, accountants, casino operators, real estate agents, dealers in precious metals and stones, trust and company service providers and Non-governmental organisations. These accountable persons have duties and obligations towards prevention of money laundering.

During the year, the Commission carried out post enactment advocacy on the Act. The advocacy was intended to create awareness about the provisions of the law as amended and enhance compliance with the law especially for accountable persons. The Commission held a workshop with practitioner legal professionals as accountable persons. The workshop targeted members of Uganda Law Society, judicial officers, prosecutors from the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) and Inspectorate of Government (IG), academia and staff of the Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA) as implementers.

l) Manual for the Adjudication of Traditional Justice

Government of Uganda approved the National Transitional Justice Policy in 2019, as an overarching framework to address the peace, justice, accountability and reconciliation needs of post conflict Uganda.

The policy is intended to address the gaps in the formal justice system for post conflict situations, formalise the use of traditional justice mechanism in

post conflict situations, facilitate reconciliation and nation building, address gaps in the current Amnesty process and provide reparations for post conflict situations.

During the year, the Commission prepared a Manual for adjudication of traditional justice. The draft Manual is intended to provide generic principles and guidelines within which the various traditional justice mechanisms can operate flexibly within acceptable standards to ensure justice, peace and reconciliation.

The Commission held technical working group meetings to prepare the draft manual for adjudication of justice in transitional justice.

In order to build consensus on the content of the Manual and ensure ownership at the regional level, a total of eight (8) meetings were held in the sub- regions as clustered during the study on Traditional Justice and Truth Telling and National Reconciliation. These are Acholi, Ankole/Toro/Bunyoro, Buganda, Busoga/Bugisu, Karamoja/ Sebei, Lango, Teso and West Nile sub regions.



Participants at the regional consensus building workshop of the Traditional Justice Manual in Luwero District, September 2021

m) Guidelines for use of Informal Justice in the Administration of Justice

The Commission carried out a study on the use of Informal Justice Systems (IJS) in Uganda. This study followed another study on Transitional Justice and Truth Telling and National Reconciliation in Uganda which had established that there are other mechanisms, not formerly recognised by the Government being used to resolve conflicts in communities in Uganda and highlighted the need to identify and document them for consideration for formal recognition.

The guidelines provide guidance on how informal justice systems and procedures can be used to resolve conflicts and disputes in communities. The draft Guidelines also provide guidance how informal justice systems can be incorporated in the formal processes and mechanisms of administration of justice.

During the reporting period the draft Guidelines were prepared by a technical working group. Stakeholder consultations were also held with selected core institutions that are involved in the administration of justice. Consultative meetings were also held at regional level to build consensus on the content of the guidelines and ensure ownership, a total of eight (8) meetings were held in the Acholi, Ankole, Toro, Bunyoro, Buganda, Busoga, Bugisu, Bugwere, Karamoja, Sebei, Lango, Teso, and West Nile sub regions.

n) Review of the Penal Code Act, Cap 120

In 2016, the Commission carried out review of the Penal Code Act, Cap 120. The Penal Code Act is the principle penal law in Uganda as it provides for offences and penalties of acts and omissions regarded crime. The study was intended to address gaps in the law, address new forms of crimes, remove obsolete provisions, address emerging areas and decriminalise certain offences. The study made comprehensive recommendations for amendment of the Penal Code Act.

When Parliament passed the Sexual offences Bill in 2021, the President refused to assent to the Act and sent it back to be considered together with the proposals for amendment of the Penal Code.

In 2021 the Commission, working with Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA), Cabinet Secretariat and Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions reviewed the recommendations made by the study on the review of the Penal Code Act in line with the Sexual Offences Bill. A Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the reform of laws relating to the criminal justice system

in Uganda was prepared and the relevant provisions of the Sexual offences Bill incorporated into the proposals to amend the Penal Code Act, Cap. 120.

o) Distribution of Commission publications

Over the years, the Commission has prepared publications geared towards enhancing access to law and creating awareness of the Commission's mandate. The publications were prepared in exercise of the Commission's mandate to reform and update, translate and simplify the laws of Uganda. Following the creation of new districts, the Commission found it necessary to engage with the new districts and share some publications that can assist the new districts in service delivery and access to law.

During 2021, the Commission distributed publications in several districts of Uganda.² The distribution exercise targeted district local council leaders, district technocrats, Non-Governmental organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations, (CSO) government institutions and Uganda Police Force.

The publications distributed include the translated version of the Constitution in Swahili, Runyankole – Rukiga, Luganda, Lusoga and Lugisu. Other publications distributed included study report on valuation services in Uganda, the Local Government Act, pocket sized Children Act, report on review of the Penal Code Act.

² Lyantonde, Mbarara, isingiro, Ntungamo, Rukungiri, Kabarole, Kyenjojo, Ntoroko, Bundibugyo, Pakwach, Nebbi, Arua, Yumbe, Adjumani, Soroti, Bukedea, Kumi, Kaberamaido, Sironko, Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Katakwi, Moroto, Mityana, Mubende, Kyegegwa, Kibale, Gulu, Omoro, Kitgum, Pader, Kabale, Ndoorwa, Kisoro, Katuna, Luwero, nakasongola, Kayunga, Kyankwanzi, masaka, Mpigi, Gomba, Rakai, Wakiso, Kampala, Kamuli, Mukono, Jinja, Iganga, Bugiri, Sheema, bushenyi, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kasese, Kiruhura, Kazo, ibanda, Kamwenge, Mbale, Tororo, Busia, Bududa, budaka, Apac, Lira, Dokolo, Kole, Oyam and Kwania.

2.2 Completed projects

During 2021, the Commission continued to work on projects from previous years that had not been completed as shown in the table below.

No.	Project Name	Main Recommendation	Status
1	Review of the law relating to proceeds of crime.	Initiate a law on proceeds of crime to provide a comprehensive, uniform and legal approach to dealing with recovery of proceeds of crime in Uganda. Harmonise and consolidate procedures on seizure, restraining property, confiscation, forfeiture and management, application and disposal of recovered assets. Legislation should provide for international cooperation and mutual legal assistance in respect of proceeds of crime.	Study completed.
2	Preparation of Law Reform Manual.	Manual to guide the process for review and reform of the law.	Manual approved for publication.
3	Compendium of Ordinances and Byelaws.	Improved access to ordinances and byelaws.	Compendium printed and published.
4	Review of the handbook on making Ordinances and Byelaws.	To assist and guide both upper and lower local governments in developing ordinances and byelaws.	Handbook published.
5	Translation of the Constitution into Ngakarimojong and Dhopadhola.	Better understanding of the 1995 Constitution among the Ngakarimojong and Dhopadhola speaking communities.	Translated versions printed and published.

No.	Project Name	Main Recommendation	Status
6	Translation of the Local Council Courts Act into Lutwa, Madi-ti, Kumam, Lunyala, Kupsabiny.	Better understanding of the 1995 Constitution among the Lutwa, Madi-ti, Kumam, Lunyala, and Kupsabiny speaking communities.	Translated versions printed and published.
7	User Guide to the Children's Act, Cap.59.	Assist users and implementers in implementation of the Children Act, Cap. 59.	User Guide under print.
8	Printing of the 7th Revised Edition of the Laws of Uganda.	Update the principal laws of Uganda as at 2020.	Final copies yet to be approved.
9.	Study on Cohabitation in Uganda	(i) Considering the high prevalence of cohabitation in Uganda there is need for regulation of the practice. (ii) There is need to legally recognise the property rights of cohabiting persons.	
10.	Review of the Refugees Act.	(i) The role of the local governments in the management of refugees should be reviewed and streamlined against that of the Office of the Prime Minister to avoid overlapping of roles. (ii) The settlement policy needs to be reviewed with a view to adopting sustainable solutions.	Study completed.
11.	Development of legislation to govern Valuation services in Uganda.	A specific study should be enacted to address issues surrounding valuation services in Uganda.	Study completed.

No.	Project Name	Main Recommendation	Status
12.	Study on Bail in the Criminal Justice System in Uganda.	<p>The law should be amended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) include express and specific provisions requiring judges and magistrates to explain or give reasons for their bail decisions. (ii) provide for other exceptional circumstances for consideration for grant of bail like primary carer or caretaker, expectant or breast-feeding mothers, extreme disability. (iii) require judicial officers to explain bail conditions to accused and sureties including the consequences of breach of those conditions by sureties. 	Study completed.
13.	Review of the Uganda Railways Act.	<p>Railway reforms should be harmonised with EAC national and regional railways regulatory frameworks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) An independent railway regulator should be established. (iii) An accident and incident investigative unit for the railways industry should be established. 	Study completed.

No.	Project Name	Main Recommendation	Status
14.	Review of the Distress for Rent (Bailiffs) Act	<p>The role of the police in distressing for rent should be limited to providing security for parties involved in the process.</p> <p>(ii) The Act should be amended to allow a landlord to distress in the absence of a formal contract.</p> <p>(iii) Wrongful distress should be an offense under the Act.</p> <p>(iv) The Act should specify goods which are exempt from being distrained.</p>	Study completed.
15.	Study on Informal Justice Systems.	<p>Recognition of informal justice systems by Government as a mechanism of dispute resolution will increase its acceptability by stakeholders and strengthen their linkage with the formal justice systems.</p> <p>(ii) Informal and formal justice systems can complement each for better administration of justice in Uganda.</p>	Study completed.

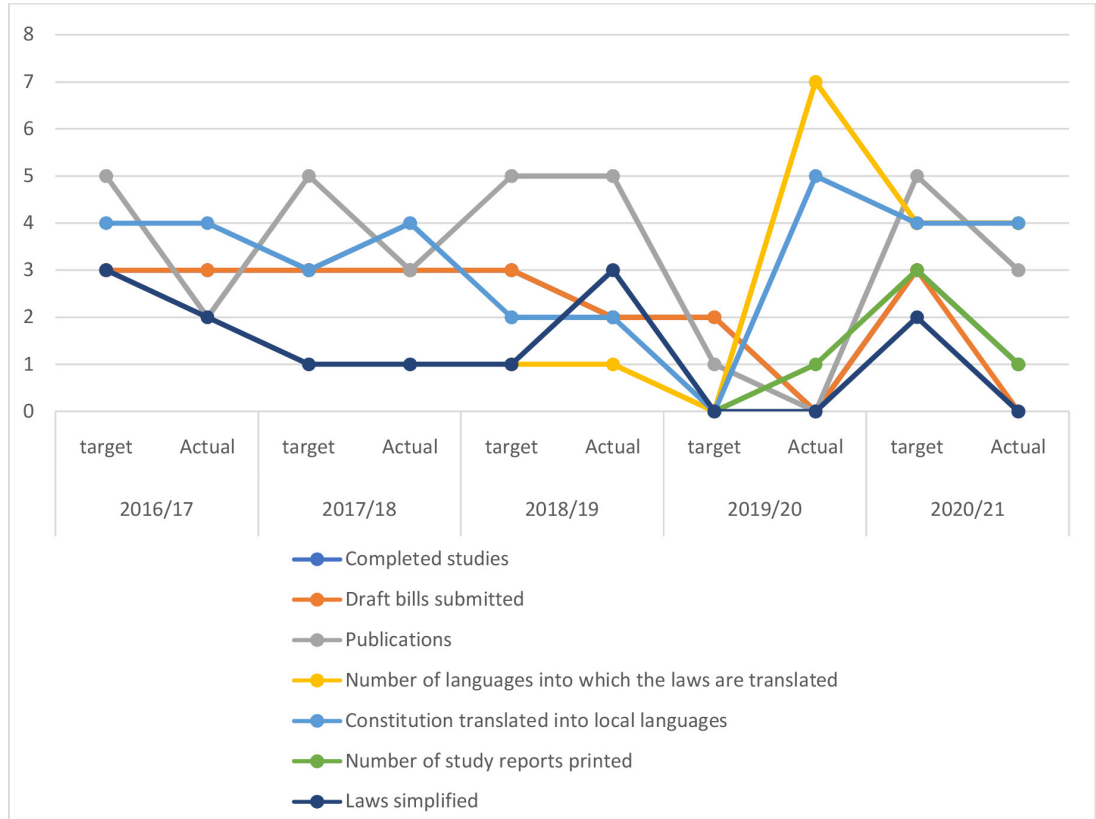
No.	Project Name	Main Recommendation	Status
16.	Study on Medical Negligence in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Standard guidelines should be developed for handling complaints, investigations, and management of cases. (ii) The Ministry of Health (MoH) should consider to put in place a no-fault liability system for incidents of medical negligence within the public health sector. 	Draft report prepared.
17.	Review of the Arbitration and Conciliation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Arbitration should be strengthened by putting in place a framework that facilitates both institutional and ad hoc arbitration. (ii) arbitration tribunal should have powers to grant interim and preliminary measures. (iii) arbitrators should be immune from liability for acts done in good faith during arbitration proceedings. (iv) the procedure for court referral of a matter for arbitration should be provided for under the Rules. (v) that the Act provides for matters that are non-arbitrable or the non-arbitrable. (vi) The grounds for setting aside an arbitral award under section 34 of Act and Order 47 rule 15 of the Civil Procedure Rules should be harmonised. 	Study completed.

No.	Project Name	Main Recommendation	Status
18.	Review of selected Land laws.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Review the land tenure systems to address the conflicting tenure rights and interests on land. (ii) Translate land related laws into the local languages. (iii) Build the capacity of traditional institutions to enable them mitigate disputes within their communities. (iv) Government must regulate patterns of land utilisation and provide necessary legal and institutional support. (v) Local land use plans should be prepared in a participatory way by involving all stakeholders. (vi) Allocation of land to investors should be transparent and in a competitive process. 	Study completed.
19.	Study on prevention of child grooming for sexual exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Uganda should develop legislation prohibiting acts of intentionally causing a child below the age of consent to witness sexual abuse or activities. (ii) The law should explicitly prohibit grooming and prescribe measures that align with existing policy, legal frameworks and international best practice. 	Study completed.

2.3 Performance trend

This section presents the performance trend of the key Commission performance indicators over the past five years.

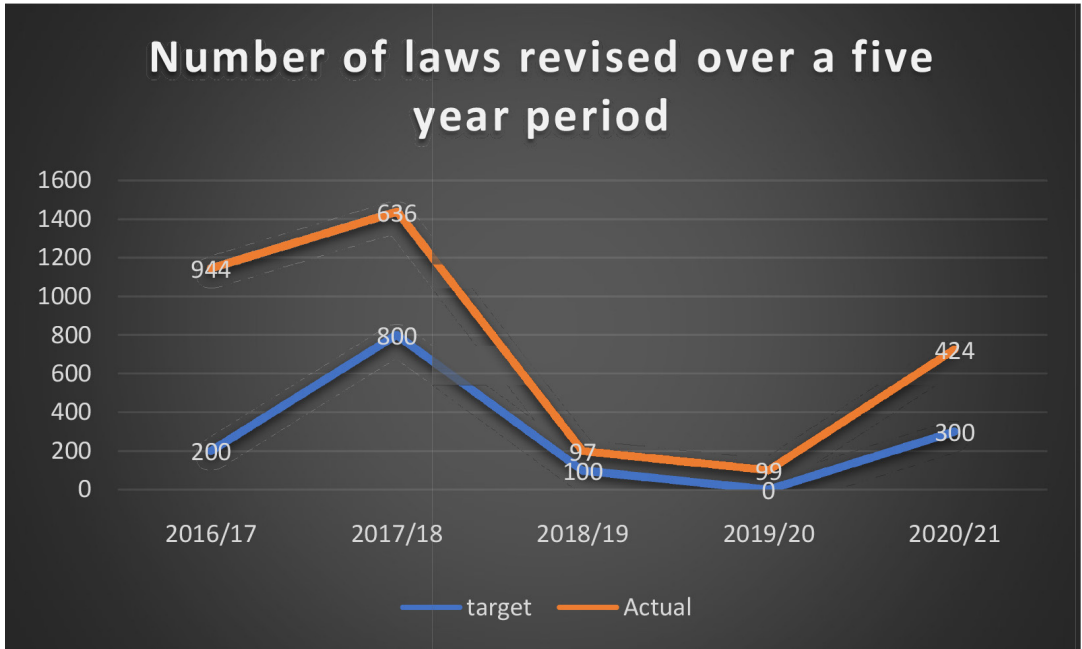
Key performance indicator trend for the last five years



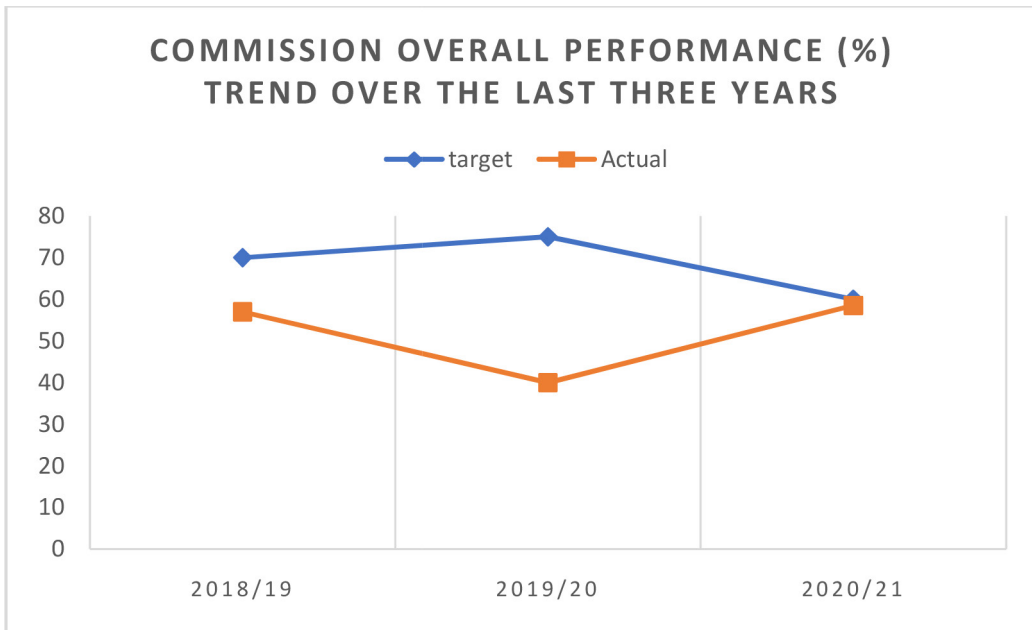
The above graphical presentation is further presented in the table below

Indicator	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21	
	target	Actual	target	Actual	target	Actual	target	Actual	target	Actual
Completed studies	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	1
Draft bills submitted	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	0	3	0
Publications	5	2	5	3	5	5	1	0	5	3
Number of languages into which the laws are translated					1	1	0	7	4	4
Constitution translated into local languages	4	4	3	4	2	2	0	5	4	4
Number of study reports printed							0	1	3	1
Laws simplified	3	2	1	1	1	3	0	0	2	0

In addition, the number of laws revised against set targets over the last five years is shown in the figure below.



The Commission overall achievements against planned activities in the last three financial years is presented in the figure below.



CHAPTER THREE: FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

3.1. Introduction

The department aims to provide effective, modern, professional, corporate, administrative and services to support achievement of the Commission's mandate. The outcome is a working environment where administrative units support the work of the Commission.

3.2. Funds Available

The table below indicates the funds appropriated to the Commission for the FYs 2020/2021 – 2021/2022.

Category	Approved budget and expenditure UGX(bn)			
	2020/21	Expenditure	2021/22	Dec Expenditure
Wage	4.073	3.442	4.073	1.423
Non-wage	3.606	4.112	7.606	2.012
Development	0.200	0.185	0.200	0
Total	7.879	7.739	11.879	3.435
JLOS/SWAP	1.274	0.907	1.400	0.069

3.2.1 JLOS SWAP funding FY 2020/2021 - 2021/22

The Commission is a member of the Governance and Security Program and receives funding from the Access to Justice Subprogram under the programmatic approach to planning and budgeting. During the FY 2020/21, the Commission received funds amounting to UGX 1.2 Bn from the SWAP fund to facilitate reform of the law, translation of laws, simplification of laws and sensitisation.

3.3 Human resource management

During the reporting period, the Commission undertook a number of human resource management initiatives aimed at improving performance of the Commission.

a) Recruitment

The Commission carried out interviews to fill the following positions:

- (i) Secretary / Accounting Officer
- (ii) Assistant Commissioner, Law Revision.
- (iii) Accountant.
- (iv) Senior Assistant Accountant.
- (v) Principal Personal Secretary.

b) Health and safety training

The Commission held a general health and safety welfare session which focused on staff wellbeing and preparation for retirement. During the training, members of staff were tested for Covid-19 and HIV.

c) Organisational development engagement

The Commission organised an organisational development engagement for staff and Commissioners at Kyangabi Country Resort, Rubirizi District. The engagement was intended to build cohesion and teamwork to enhance performance going forward.



Staff Annual Retreat at Kyangabi Crater Resort, October 2021

3.4 Internal audit

a) Audit, Risk & Internal Controls

The Internal Audit function provides an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve the Commission's operations.

In order to enhance the independence of internal audit function at ULRC, the Internal Auditor reports functionally to the Audit and Risk Management Committee and administratively to the Secretary of the Commission, who is responsible for ensuring that issues raised by the Internal Audit function are addressed appropriately as per agreed upon management actions and within the agreed timelines.

Annually, a risk-based audit work plan is developed, reviewed, and approved by the Audit and Risk Management Committee to ensure that appropriate assessments and considerations are given to all pertinent risks.

b) Internal control environment

The control environment is improving continuously, as new policies have been developed to further structure the control environment and control gaps are continually being identified in the already existing policies, and these are continuously updated to reflect the changes in the operations of the Commission. A risk register, 2021/22 was prepared to guide the process of risk profiling and mitigation measures were put in place to prevent and reduce the occurrence of risks.

During the year, an unprecedented pandemic risk materialised in March 2020 when Uganda registered its first case of COVID-19. The outbreak resulted in a nationwide lockdown that required the business to implement and test the effectiveness of its business continuity plans. Management proactively engaged staff to work remotely from home. The pandemic ultimately affected the performance of the Commission although reasonable output was achieved.

c) Internal audit Integrated reporting

The Internal Audit activity adds value to ULRC by providing objective and relevant assurance and contributing to the effectiveness and efficiency of governance, risk management, and control processes. The internal audit assessed and made appropriate recommendations for improving the governance process in its accomplishment of the following objectives;

- (i) Ensuring effective performance management and accountability to achieve strategic objectives.
- (ii) Communicating risk and control information to appropriate processes of ULRC.
- (iii) Coordinating activities and communicating information among the key stakeholders, in particular the Commission, management, Internal auditor General and external auditor.

3.5 Library and information services

The library serves the research needs of the Commission. The library is open to the general public. In the reporting period, the Commission acquired new materials as detailed in Annexure III.

3.6 Electronic document management system

A feasibility study was undertaken by a consultant and the report prepared. Phased implementation of the recommendations commenced. During the year, the process to hire a consultant was commenced to upgrade the commission website to make it interactive and e-commerce ready. Further, the process to hire a consultant was commenced to migrate the commission email from outlook to Microsoft exchange.

3.7 Policy development

In addition to development of the Strategic Plan 2020/21 – 2024/25, the Commission embarked on the review of internal operational policies. These included: Employee Recognition and Reward Scheme, Fleet Policy and Procedure Manual, Records Policy and Procedure Manual, The Library Policy and Procedure Manual, Risk Register 2021/22, Information Communication Technology Policy and Procedure Manual. These policies will be published in 2022.

3.8 Publications

The table below shows a list of publications available at the Commission and the corresponding cost.

Publication	Cost
The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (as amended)	30,000
Compendium of Electoral Laws as at 2021	250,000
Compendium of Civil procedure Laws	200,000

Compendium of Criminal Procedure Laws	200,000
Compendium of Labour Laws	150,000
Compendium of Land Laws	150,000
Index of the Laws of Uganda as at 2019	40,000
Simplified Mortgage Act, No. 2009, Act No. 8 of 2009	Free
Simplified Land Act, Cap. 227	Free
Simplified Insolvency Act, 2011, Act No. 14 of 2011	Free
Translated Constitution of Uganda into Luganda	Free
Translated Constitution of Uganda into Lukhonzho	Free
Translated Constitution of Uganda into Leb-Acholi	Free
Translated Constitution of Uganda into Kiswahili	Free
Pocket Size Children Act, Cap. 59	Free
Cumulative Supplement as at December, 2020	Free
User guide for the Companies Act, 2012, Act No. 1 of 2012	Free
User guide for the Chattels Securities Act, 2014, Act No. 7 of 2014	Free
User Guide for the Hire Purchase Act, 2009, Act No. 3 of 2009	Free
User Guide for the Partnership Act, 2010, Act No. 2 of 2010	Free

CHAPTER FOUR: EXTERNAL RELATIONS

4.1. Introduction

The Commission established linkages with a number of institutions and individuals who provide input and expertise in the process of law reform and law revision.

The Commission is a member of the Governance and Security Program, and therefore works closely with other program institutions to contribute towards achieving the program implementation action plans.

4.2. Networking and engagement with partners

The Commission continued to work closely with and provide technical support to Government MDAs, the Parliament and partner institutions. This support and close working relationship included in the form of:

1. Presentation on the role of the Uganda Law Reform Commission in the legislative process at a workshop organised by the First Parliamentary Counsel to build capacity for MDAs on policy and legislative process in Uganda, 24th – 25th November 2021.
2. Technical support to the Ministry of internal Affairs during presentation of the principles for the Explosives Bill, 2020 to State House. November 2021.
3. Input to consideration of information provided by stakeholders on the proposed regulations under the Traffic and Road Safety Act, 1998. Ministry of Transport and Works, November 2021.
4. Input during validation of the Judicial Bench Book on Trafficking in Persons. Judiciary, November 2021.
5. Input at the Corporate Registers Conference. Uganda Registration Services Bureau, November 2021.
6. Participation in the national consultative meeting on the Legal Environment for Food Security and Nutrition for Vulnerable Groups as part of the Covid 19 response and recovery in Uganda. International Development Law Organisation (IDLO), November 2021.
7. Facilitation of a workshop to provide feedback on the Manual for Traditional Justice to the Uganda Nubian Community Forum. Bombo, November 2021.

8. Input during Technical Working group conduct of Regulatory Impact Assessment on labour Migration. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Jinja, October 2021.
9. Meeting with the Committee on Legal and Parliamentary Affairs to consider the Sexual Offences Bill, 2021. Parliament of Uganda, August 2021.
10. Presentation on the operational relationship between the Committee on Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and the Uganda Law Reform Commission: Mandates, operations, Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats, effects of Covid -19 etc. Parliament of Uganda, September 2021.
11. Response to the extent of implementation of the recommendations contained in the annual report of the Uganda Human Rights Commission. July 2021
12. Input at the consultative meeting to consider the Parliamentary concerns on the provisions of the Climate Change Bill, 2020. Ministry of Water and Environment, February 2021.

4.3. Technical support to government ministries, departments and agencies on law reform

The Commission is mandated to provide, at the instance of the Government, to Government Ministries and departments and other authorities concerned, advice, information and proposals for reform or amendment of any branch of the law. During the year, the Commission provided advice, information and services to the following MDA on matters of law reform:

a) Uganda Registration Services Bureau

The Commission worked closely with Uganda Registration Services Bureau on fast tracking review and reform of the Companies Act, 2012 and the Insolvency Act, 2011 and the Business Names Registration Act, Cap. 109.

These reforms are geared toward enhancing Uganda's competitiveness, reducing the cost of doing business, expediting registration processes and business management and administration, maximising assets in dealing with insolvent companies among others.

During the year, Cabinet Memorandum, containing principles and draft bills for the Amendment of the Companies Act, Insolvency Act and Business Names Registration Act were prepared and are pending submission to Cabinet.

4.4. Participation in regional and international cooperation

During the reporting period, the Commission attended the following EAC meetings:

- (a) The National Implementation Committee (NIC) on the EAC Common Market Protocol (21st - 22nd October, 2021).
- (b) Preparatory meeting for the 23rd Sectoral Council on Legal & Judicial Affairs (18th October 2021).

In addition, the Commission actively participated in the following online United Nations Commission on International Trade Law meetings

- (a) Working Group III - Investor-State Dispute Settlement Reform -15-19 November 2021, Vienna (falls on Gurpurab)
- (b) Informal meetings to consider informally draft documents on the following topics
 - (i) Mediation - Dispute prevention and mitigation.
 - (ii) Financing aspects of a multilateral permanent investment tribunal.
 - (iii) Shareholders claims for reflective loss (1 meeting organised jointly with the OECD).
 - (iv) Multilateral instrument on ISDS reform – 6-10 December 2021
- (c) Working Group IV - Electronic Commerce- 22-26 November 2021, Vienna
- (d) Working Group V - Insolvency Law - 13-17 December 2021, Vienna
- (e) Working Group VI - Judicial Sale of Ships -18-22 October 2021, Vienna

CHAPTER FIVE: PLANS FOR 2022

In 2022, the Commission plans to complete the projects commenced in 2021. Further, the Commission plans to undertake the review and reform of selected laws, increase awareness and access to law through simplification and translation of laws, print and publish the 7th Revised Edition of the Laws of Uganda, advocate for quick enactment of bills, sensitise and create awareness about law and law-making process.

5.1 Completion of projects commenced in 2021

The Commission will complete the following projects that were commenced in 2021:

- (a) Guidelines for use of Informal Justice in the Administration of Justice;
- (b) Manual for the Adjudication of Traditional Justice;
- (c) A Guide to the Computer Misuse Act, No.2 of 2011;
- (d) Preparation of guides to the Traffic and Road Safety Act, 1998;
- (e) preparation of guides to the Employment Act, 2006;
- (f) Review of laws that regulate the construction industry - The Architects Registration Act, Cap. 269 and the Engineers Registration Act, Cap. 271
- (g) Review of legislation on externalisation of labour;
- (h) Printing of the translated versions of the Constitution into Lugwere and Madi-ti
- (i) Review of the Weights and Measures Act, Cap. 103

5.2 New projects for 2022

5.2.1 Review and reform of laws

- (a) Revision of laws
 - (i) Publish the 7th Revised Edition of the Principal laws of Uganda
 - (ii) Prepare and publish the Uganda Living Law Journal
 - (iii) Prepare the 7th Revised Edition of the Subsidiary laws of Uganda
- (b) Law reform

Initiate studies for the reform of the following;

- (i) the Animal (Prevention of Cruelty) Act, Cap.39.
- (ii) the Industrial Licensing Act.
- (iii) the Ware House Receipt System Act (No.14 of 2006).

- (iv) business related laws (Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act, Companies Act).

5.2.2 Translate, simplify and disseminate laws

- (a) Translate the Local Council Courts Act into 10 languages (Luganda, Lunyole, Samya, Runyankore/Rukiga, Acholi, Lusoga, Ateso, Runyoro/Rutoro, Swahili, Ik).
- (b) Translate the Domestic Violence Act (Rufumbira and Lutwa),
- (c) Translate the Constitution into 10 languages (Lunyole, Kumam, Samya, Lunyala, Ik, Soo, Ndo, Runyaruguru, Pokot, Kuliak).
- (d) Prepare a user guide to the Succession Act
- (e) Dissemination of translated versions of the Constitution.
- (f) Dissemination report on informal justice process, and Traditional Justice systems.

5.2.3 Public awareness on existing and proposed laws

- (a) Advocacy on the Explosive Bill, criminal related laws and bills, competition laws and the 7th Revised Edition of the laws of Uganda.
- (b) Dissemination of Commission publications.

5.2.4 General administration and support services

- (a) Conduct refresher training in modern research methods.
- (b) Conduct performance management, Executive management and Corporate governance trainings.
- (c) Attend professional conferences.
- (d) Print the Commission Strategic Plan.
- (e) Tooling and retooling of the Commission.
- (f) Carry out staff recruitment.
- (g) Carry out quarterly performance reviews.
- (h) Prepare Budget Framework Paper and Ministerial Policy Statement.
- (i) Review of Commission policies – risk register, Human Resource Policy and Procedure Manual.
- (j) Clear court awards.
- (k) Prepare final accounts.

CHAPTER SIX: CHALLENGES

The Commission was faced with challenges during the year 2021. These include:—

6.1 Covid-19 pandemic outbreak

The nature of work at the Commission is consultative and involves community participation in the law reform and revision processes. The Covid19 pandemic outbreak greatly affected implementation of the planned Commission activities during the year. The lockdown and other restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Health to curb spread of the corona virus impacted how we approached our work. Many of the staff had to work from home with difficult challenges such as, lack of adequate resources to enable staff to conveniently work from home and substituting face to face meetings for virtual meetings that were sometimes intermittent due to unstable internet connections. Restrictions on holding physical meetings and workshops therefore affected consultative processes for the activities which in turn slowed down the implementation of the Commission work plans.

6.2 Human Resource gaps

The Commission activities were affected by human resource gaps that were related to unfilled vacant positions. Unfortunately, the vacancies could not be filled due to the restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Public Service, which limited recruitment to only critical positions, upon consultation with the Ministry of Public Service and the Hon. Attorney General.

6.3 Budget cuts

The Commission planned to implement some activities whose budget was approved. However, in some cases, the funds were not released hence affecting implementation of planned activities.

6.4 Late or partial release of funds

Delayed release or failure to release funds approved under the SWAP basket has greatly crippled implementation of planned activities and led to the under utilisation of the Commission's resources.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Chairperson and Members of the Commission as at December 2021

No.	Name	Title
1	Dr. Pamela Tibihikirra-Kalyegira	Chairperson
2	Hon. Justice (Rtd.) Billy Kainamura	Commissioner
3	Mrs. Monica Emiru Enyou	Commissioner
4	Dr. Josephine N. Kiggundu	Commissioner
5	Mrs. Olive Zaale Otete	Commissioner
6	Dr. Anthony C.K. Kakooza	Commissioner

Annex II: List of members of staff

No.	Name	Post/Title	Status
1	Jackie Akuno	Secretary	Contract
2	Bernadette Nalule Mudde	Commissioner, Law Reform	Permanent
3	Esther Majambere Musoke	Commissioner, Law Revision	Permanent
4	Jeroline Akubu	Ass Commissioner, Law Reform	Permanent
5	Moses Apopel	Principal Assistant Secretary	Permanent
6	Annet Koote	Principal Legal Officer	Permanent
7	Philip Odoki	Principal Legal Officer	Permanent
8	Isabel Fremone Omal	Principal Legal Officer	Permanent
9	Diana Doris Akiidii M'Bingham	Principal Legal Officer	Permanent
10	Frances Katooko	Principal Legal Officer	Permanent
11	James Musaazi	Senior Economist	Permanent

12	George Atwijukire	Senior Accountant	Permanent
13	Jane Frances Adongo	Senior Sociologist	Permanent
14	Tessa Kawooya Bakayana	Senior Legal Officer	Permanent
15	Eugene Pacelli Okello	Senior Legal Officer	Permanent
16	Agnes Kisamba	Senior Legal Officer	Permanent
17	Kenneth Rutaremwa	Senior Legal Officer	Permanent
18	Babra Turyasingura	Senior Legal Officer	Permanent
19	Lilian Kiwanuka	Senior Legal Officer	Deceased
20	Carol Nibarungyi	Legal Officer	Permanent
21	Patricia Arwako	Legal officer	Permanent
22	Augustine Ekasabat	Legal officer	Permanent
23	Babra Irakiza	Human Resource Officer	Permanent
24	Charles Birungi	Sociologist	Permanent
25	Prossy Nassanga	Librarian	Permanent
26	Sunday Agenonga	Procurement Officer	Permanent
27	Jonathan Mwebe Ssejjubwa	Systems Administrator	Permanent
28	Margaret Khakasa	Senior Personal Secretary	Permanent
29	Grace Nerima	Personal Secretary	Permanent
30	Joyce Murungi	Personal Secretary	Retired
31	Samuel Lwanga	Senior Assistant Accountant	Permanent
32	Leonard Baguma Morototo	Senior Assistant Accountant	Permanent
33	Noah Agaroi	Assistant Accountant	Permanent
34	Farouq Senyonjo	Accountant	Permanent
35	Bakole Tom D. Sam	Senior Assistant Accountant	Permanent
36	Richard Kamure	Office Supervisor	Permanent
37	Moses Malinga	Records Officer	Permanent
38	Joy Nandudu	Steno Secretary	Permanent

39	Angella Ssamanya	Steno Secretary	Permanent
40	Miria Kyobutungi	Receptionist	Permanent
41	Emily Kiconco	Office Attendant	Permanent
42	Samuel Mubakye	Office Attendant	Permanent
43	Eric Kariwabo	Office Attendant	Permanent
44	Laban Turyatemba	Office Attendant	Permanent
45	Brenda Kemigisa	Office Attendant	Permanent
46	Simon Onzima	Driver	Permanent
47	Joseph Kayiira	Driver	Permanent
48	Karoli Ekajo	Driver	Permanent
49	Peter Kaminza	Driver	Permanent
50	Sulaiman Salim	Driver	Permanent
51	Agaba Edwin Nuwagaba	Driver	Permanent
52	Innocent Ichumar	Driver	Permanent
53	Edmond Isaac Otibeny	Driver	Contract
54	Thomas Tumusiime	Typesetter	Contract
55	Solomon Robinson Twani	Typesetter	Contract

Annex III: New acquisitions to the library

A. Acts of Parliament

1. The Uganda National Examination Board Act, 2021, Act No.1 of 2021.
2. The National Curriculum Development Center (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.2 of 2021.
3. The Leadership Code (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.3 of 2021.
4. The Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.4 of 2021.
5. The Fish (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.5 of 2021.
6. The Excise Duty (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.6 of 2021.
7. The Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.7 of 2021.
8. The Mining (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.8 of 2021.
9. The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.9 of 2021.
10. The Tax Appeals Tribunal (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.10 of 2021.
11. The Tax Procedures Code (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.11 of 2021.
12. The Tobacco Control (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.12 of 2021.
13. The Value Added Tax (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.13 of 2021.
14. The Appropriation Act, 2021, Act No.14 of 2021.
15. The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.15 of 2021.
16. The Excise Duty (Amendment) (No.2) Act, 2021, Act No.16 of 2021.
17. The National Coffee Act, 2021, Act No.17 of 2021.
18. The Inland Water Transport Act, 2021, Act No.18 of 2021.
19. The Law Revision (Penalties in Criminal Matters Miscellaneous) (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.19 of 2021.
20. The Accreditation Services, 2021, Act No.20 of 2021.
21. The Administration of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.21 of 2021.
22. The National Climate Change Act, 2021, Act No.22 of 2021.
23. The Public Finance Management (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.23 of 2021.
24. The Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 2021, Act No.24 of 2021.
25. The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (Special Provisions) Act, 2021, Act No.25 of 2021.

Annex III: New acquisitions to the library

B. Statutory Instruments

1. The Traffic and Road Safety (Government Registration Plates) (Exemption) Order, 2021, SI No.1 of 2021.
2. The Electoral Commission (Adoption and Manner of Use of Technology in The Management of Elections) Regulations, 2021, SI No. 2 of 2021.
3. The Law Revision (Reprint of the Electoral Commission Act) Order, 2021, SI No.3 of 2021.
4. The Law Revision (Reprint of the Local Governments Act, Cap. 243) Order, 2021, SI No.4 of 2021.
5. The Law Revision (Reprint of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 2005) Order, 2021, SI No.5 of 2021.
6. The Law Revision (Reprint of the Political Parties and Organisations Act, 2005) Order, 2021, SI No.6 of 2021.
7. The Law Revision (Reprint of the Presidential Elections Act, 2005) Order, 2021, SI No.7 of 2021.
8. The Building Control (Appeal Procedure) Regulations, 2021, SI No.8 of 2021.
9. The Trademarks (Amendment) Regulations, 2021, SI No.9 of 2021.
10. The National Drug Policy and Authority (Amendment of Schedules) (Amendment) order, 2021, SI No.10 of 2021.
11. The Public Service (Amendment of Third Schedule) Regulations, 2021, SI No.11 of 2021.
12. The Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control (Fees) Regulations, 2021, SI No.12 of 2021.
13. Tax Procedures Code (Prescription of Goods for Affixation of Tax stamps) Instrument, 2021, SI No.13 of 2021.
14. The Traffic and Road Safety (Driving Licenses) Regulations, 2021, SI No.14 of 2021.
15. The Uganda Road Fund (Designation of Road Agencies) (Amendment), 2021, SI No.15 of 2021.
16. The Uganda Road Fund (Designation of Road Agencies) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 2021, SI No.16 of 2021.
17. The Uganda Road Fund (Designation of Road Agencies 8/ (Amendment) (No.3) Order, 2021, SI No.17 of 2021.
18. The National Payment Systems Regulations, 2021, SI No.18 of 2021.
19. The National Payment Systems (Agent) Regulations, 2021, SI No.19 of 2021.

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20. The National Payment Systems (Sandbox) Regulations, 2021, SI No.20 of 2021.
21. The Data Protection and Privacy Regulations, 2021, SI No.21 of 2021.
22. The Traffic and Road Safety Act (Exemption of Payment of De-registration Fees) Order, 2021, SI No.22 of 2021.
23. The Traffic and Road Safety Act (Government Registration Plates) (Exemption) Order, 2021, SI No.23 of 2021.
24. The Electricity Act (Commencement of Part XIII and section 130) Instrument, 2021, SI No. 24 of 2021.
25. The Mental Health Act (Commencement) Instrument, 2021, SI No.25 of 2021.
26. The Allied Health Professionals (Amendment) Regulations, 2021, SI No. 26 of 2021.
27. The Public Health (Control of COVID-19) (Amendment) Rules, 2021, SI No.27 of 2021.
28. The Amnesty Act (Extension of Expiry Period) Instrument, 2021, SI No.28 of 2021.
29. The Electricity (Establishment and Management of the Rural Electrification Fund) Instrument, 2021, SI No.29 of 2021.
30. The Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Uganda, SI No.30 of 2021.
31. Proclamation by the Speaker of the Parliament of the Republic of Uganda on the Dissolution of the Tenth Parliament of Uganda, SI No.31 of 2021.
32. Proclamation by the President of the Republic of Uganda on the First Sitting of the Eleventh Parliament of the Republic of Uganda, SI No.32 of 2021.
33. The Law Revision (Preparation of Revised Edition of Laws of Uganda) Instrument, 2021, SI No.33 of 2021.
34. Proclamation by the Rt. Honorable Speaker of Parliament on the Presidential Address on the National Budget for the Financial Year 2021/2022, SI No.34 of 2021.
35. Proclamation by the Rt. Honorable Speaker of Parliament on the Presidential Address on the State of the Nation, SI No.35 of 2021.
36. The Insurance (Intermediaries) Regulations, 2021, SI No.36 of 2021.
37. The public Health (Requirements and Conditions of Entry into Uganda) (Amendment) Order, 2021, SI No.37 of 2021.
38. The Public Health (Control of Covid – 19) Rules, 2021, SI No.38 of 2021.

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39. The National Drug Policy and Authority (Certificate of Suitability of Premises) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021, SI No.39 of 2021.
40. The National Drug Policy and Authority (Conduct of Clinical Trials) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021, SI No.40 of 2021.
41. The National Drug Policy and Authority (Pharmacovigilance) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021, SI No.41 of 2021.
42. The National Drug Policy and Authority (Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021, SI No.42 of 2021.
43. The Administration of the Judiciary (Judiciary Council) (Practice and Procedure) Rules, 2021, SI No.43 of 2021.
44. The Leadership Code (Declaration Form) Regulations, 2021, SI No.44 of 2021.
45. The Employment (Recruitment of Migrant Workers) Regulations, 2021, SI No.45 of 2021.
46. The Atomic Energy (Security of Radioactive Materials) Regulations, 2021, SI No.46 of 2021.
47. The Employment (Recruitment of Migrant workers) Regulations, SI No.47 of 2021.
48. The Public Health (Control of Covid – 19) (Amendment) Rules, 2021, SI No.48 of 2021.
49. The Labour disputes (Arbitration an Settlement) (Amendment) (Commencement) Regulations, 2021, SI No.49 of 2021.
50. The Electricity (Exemption from Holding License) (Equatorial Power Limited) Order, 2021, SI No.50 of 2021.
51. The Electricity (Exemption from Holding License) (Mandulis Energy Limited) Order, 2021, SI No.51 of 2021.
52. The Electricity (Exemption from Holding License) (Sage Wood Limited) Order, 2021, SI No.52 of 2021.
53. The Leadership Code Tribunal (Practiceand Procedure) Rules, 2021, SI No.53 of 2021.
54. The Diplomatic Priviledges (Extension to Prescribed Organisations) Regulations, 2021, SI No.54 of 2021.
55. The Diplomatic Property and Consular Conventions (Diplomatic Property Application) (Amendment) Order, 2021, SI No.55 of 2021.
56. The Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control (Designation of Entry and Exit Points) Regulations, 2021, SI No.56 of 2021.
57. The Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control (Establishment of Immigration Custody Centers (Amendment) Regulations, 2021, SI No.57 of 2021.

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58. The Traffic and Road Safety (Government Registration Plates) (Exemption) (No.3) Order, 2021, SI No.58 of 2021.
59. The Public Health (Control of Covid-19) (Amendment) (No.2) Rules, 2021, SI No.59 of 2021.
60. The Tax Procedures Code (Prescription of Goods for Application of Tax Stamps) (No.2) Instrument, 2021, SI No.60 of 2021.
61. The Traffic and Road Safety (Government Registration Plates) (Exemption) (No.4) Order, 2021, SI No.61 of 2021.
62. The Roads (Declaration of Kampala – Entebbe Expressway as a toll Road) Instrument, 2021, SI No.62 of 2021.
63. The Roads (Prescription of Road Tolls for the Kampala – Entebbe Expressway) Instrument, 2021, SI No.63 of 2021.
64. The Electoral Commission (Appointment of Date of Completion of Update of Voter's Register in Specified Local Government Electoral Areas) Instrument, 2021, SI No.64 of 2021.
65. The Electoral Commission (Appointment of Date of Completion of Update of Voter's Register in Specified Local Government Electoral Areas 2) Instrument, 2021, SI No.65 of 2021.
66. The Roads (Speed of Motor Vehicle) (Temporary Maximum Speed Limit) Order, 2021, SI No.66 of 2021.
67. The Roads Act (Speed of motor Vehicle) (Temporary Minimum Speed Limit) (No.2) Order, 2021, SI No.67 of 2021.
68. The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Certification) Regulations, 2021, SI No.68 of 2021.
69. The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Inspection and Clearance of Imports) Regulations, 2021, SI No.69 of 2021.
70. The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Market Surveillance and Enforcement of Compulsory Specifications) Regulations, 2021, SI No.70 of 2021.
71. The Tax Procedures Code E-Invoicing and E-Receipting) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021, SI No.71 of 2021.
72. The National Climate Change Act (Commencement) Instrument, 2021, SI No.72 of 2021.
73. The Law Revision (Reprint of the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, 2003) Order, 2021, SI No.73 of 2021.

C. Bills before Parliament

1. The Real Estates Agents Bill, 2021, Bill No.1 of 2021.
2. The External Trade (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.2 of 2021.

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3. The Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.3 of 2021.
4. The Fish (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.4 of 2021.
5. The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.5 of 2021.
6. The Mining (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.6 of 2021.
7. The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.7 of 2021.
8. The Tax Procedures Code (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.8 of 2021.
9. The Tobacco Control (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.9 of 2021.
10. The Traffic and Road Safety Act (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.10 of 2021.
11. The Value Added Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.11 of 2021.
12. The Tax Appeals Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.12 of 2021.
13. The Appropriation Bill, 2021, Bill No.13 of 2021.
14. The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2021, Bill No.14 of 2021
15. The Public Enterprise Reform and Divestiture (Repeal) Bill, 2021, Bill No.15 of 2021.
16. The Markets Bill, 2021, Bill No.16 of 2021.
17. The Parliamentary Pensions (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.17 of 2021.
18. The Kampala Capital City (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.18 of 2021.
19. The National Social Security Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.19 of 2021.
20. The Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, 2021, Bill No. of 2021.
21. The Landlord and Tenant Bill, 2021, Bill No.21 of 2021.
22. The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.22 of 2021.
23. The Physical Planners Registration Bill, 2021, Bill No.23 of 2021.
24. The Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.24 of 2021.
25. The Supplementary Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2021, Bill No.25 of 2021.
26. The Supplementary Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2021, Bill No.26 of 2021.
27. The Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.27 of 2021.
28. Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 2021, Bill No.28 of 2021.
29. The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) (Special Provisions) Bill, 2021, Bill No.29 of 2021.
30. The Mining and Minerals Bill, 2021, Bill No.30 of 2021.

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31. The Administration of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.31 of 2021.
32. The Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 2021, Bill No.32 of 2021.
33. The Markets Bill, 2021, Bill No.33 of 2021.
34. The National Sports Bill, 2021, Bill No.34 of 2021.
35. The Uganda Human Donation and Transplant Bill, 2022, Bill No.35 of 2021.

D. LEGAL NOTICES 2021

1. The Declaration of Public Holiday, 2021, LN No.1 of 2021.
2. The Constitution (Land Evictions) (Practice) Directions, 2021, LN No. 2 of 2021.
3. The National Security Fund (Declaration of Interest on Benefits) Notice, 2021, LN No. 3 of 2021.
4. The Local Government (Mpigi District) (BulungiBwansi) ordinance, 2021, LN No.4 of 2021.
5. The ISBAT University Charter Notice, 2021, LN No. 5 of 2021.
6. The Commission of Inquiry (Effectiveness and Relevance of Education Policy to the Achievement of the Education Needs of Users and Goals of Government) Notice, 2021, LN No. 6 of 2021.
7. The Declaration of Public Holiday, 2021, LN No.7 of 2021.
8. The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Declaration of Compulsory Standard Specifications) Notice, 2021, LN No.8 of 2021.
9. The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Declaration of Compulsory Standard Specifications) No. 2 Notice, 2021, LN No.9 of 2021.
10. The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (Declaration of Compulsory Standard Specifications) No.3 Notice, 2021, LN No.10 of 2021.
11. The High Court (Anti-Corruption) Division (Case Management) Rules, 2021, LN No.11 of 2021.

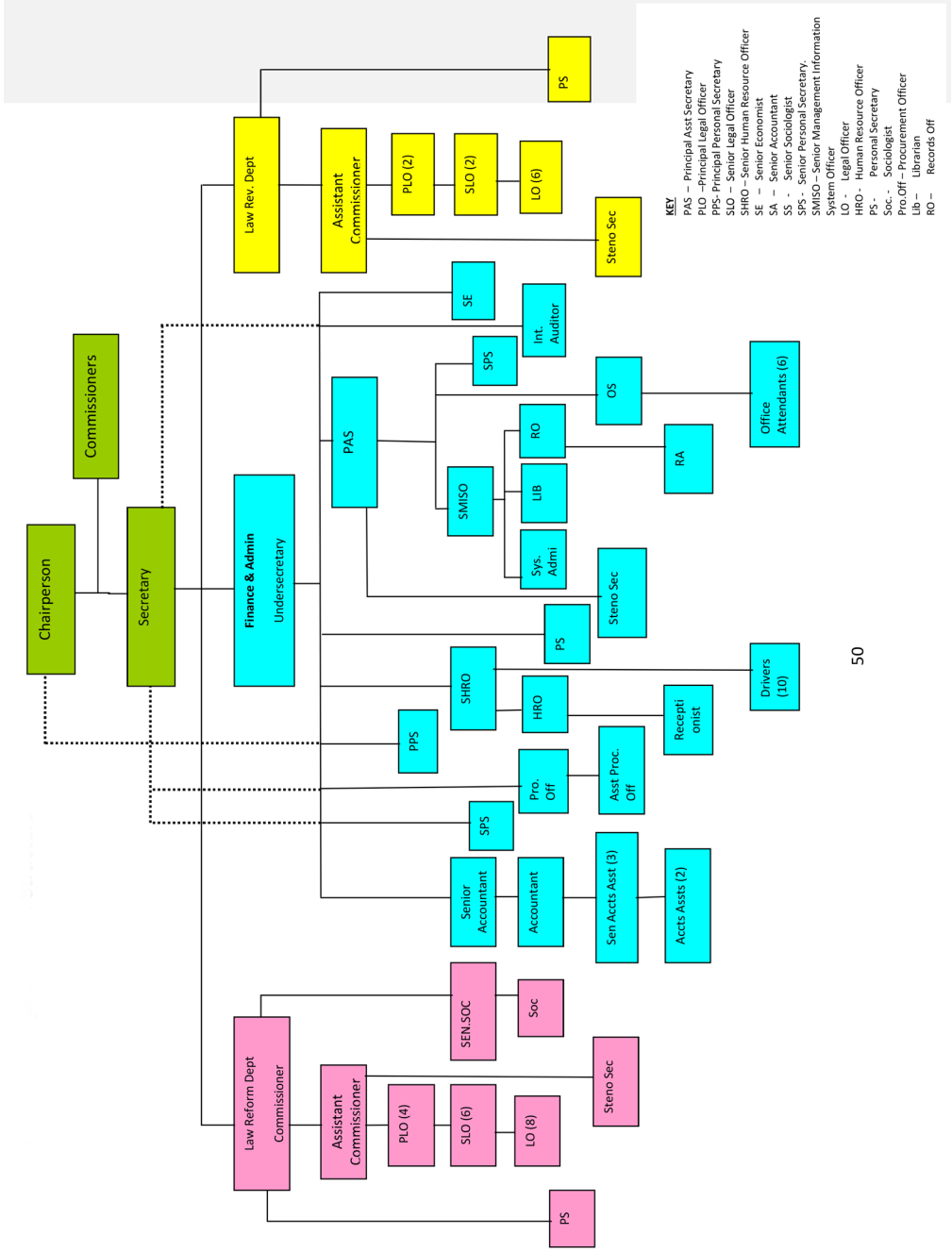
E. ORDINANCES 2021

1. The Local Governments (Rukungiri Municipal Council Revenue) Bye Law, 2021, Ordinance No.1 of 2021.
2. The Constitution (Land Evictions) (Practice) Directions, 2021, Ordinance No.2 of 2021.
3. The Local Governments (Buikwe) (Protection of Children) Ordinance, 2021 Ordinance No.3 of 2021.
4. The Kampala Capital City Authority (Sewage and Fecal Sludge Management) (Ordinance), 2021, Ordinance No.4 of 2021.

Annex III: New acquisitions to the library**F. COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS**

1. The Uganda Living Law Journal Vol.9 No.2 December 2020 ISSN 1729-4672
2. Review of Bail in the Criminal Justice System: Study Report (No.1), 2021
3. Study on Cohabitation in Uganda: Study Report (No.2), 2021
4. Prevention of Grooming of Children for Sexual Exploitation in Uganda: Study Report (No.3), 2021
5. Study on Valuation Services in Uganda: Study Report (No.4), 2021.
6. Review of Land Related Laws: Study Report (No.5), 2021.
7. Handbook on Making Ordinances and Bye-Laws in Uganda.
8. Review of Arbitration and Conciliation Act Cap 4: Study Report (No.7), 2021
9. Review of the Uganda Railways Corporation Act, Cap 331: Study Report (No.8), 2021
10. Reform of Civil Procedure Law in Uganda: Study Report (No.9), 2021
11. Review of the Distress for Rent (Bailiffs) Act, Cap 76: Study Report (No.10), 2021.

Annex IV: Organisational Structure





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